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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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## THE SILVER MINE.

In days gone by, there lived in the far-famed "Queen," a silver-smith, who had accumulated a large fortune, by means of which known only to himself—and the devil. He was a regular built *Shylock*, and we well remember, when quite a boy, to have incurred his displeasure, by accidentally bringing a ball in contact with his bow window, and breaking a pane of glass; for which juvenile indiscretion, we received from him a fine touncing, and being obliged, by writ of *sequestrum*, to shell out a real Mexican—an article in those days that would keep a man from starving at least a month. But to our yarn. This silver grinder waxed old and rich, and not a chick nor child had he to leave, his spelter to, when he should "shuffle off the mortal coil," and prepare to settle a standing account he had with the other world; with which we have nothing to do at the present.

One day, while the old codger was reclining, in his maple-bottomed chair, looking over his spectacles, and dreaming, doubtless, of a chemical process by which he could, like alchemists of old, convert every thing he touched into gold, a low tap at his door aroused him from his lethargy, and, expecting a fat customer, he quickly rose and opened it, when in stalked a six foot Buckeye; with a broad brimmed wool hat and a certain *je ne se qua* in his manner which told that he was a backwoodsman, and knew no more about the world and the things in it, than a Malay Indian. After surveying *Shylock* for a minute, and the glittering case before him, he said:

"Stranger, are you the feller what knows what's silver?"

Certainly, sir, if twenty-five years working it can give me any knowledge of it."

"Well, so I thought, for so every body told me; and that's the cause I'm come forty-five miles through the mud and rain to see you," he said, at the same time laying down his beaver and bending his misadventured body in a slanting manner in his chair.

"You knows that I have buy'd fifty acres of ground in Butler County, and live on Snake Creek, just alongside the fork; and some of the ground was good, and some wasn't, and some so poor that it wouldn't raise yaller taters; well, one day me and one of our people went a fishing in Snake Creek, and before we went, we went to dig some worms for bait, when Bill Black said let's turn over this log, and I found this here piece which the minister says looks like silver."

The eye of the old man brightened; and extending his hand he took the uncouth lump, and wiping his spectacles, examined it with a trembling hand, quickly rose, and without noticing his guest, walked into another room, and returned in about five minutes.

"You say you found this on your ground, did you not?"

"Yes, there's plenty more of it, for I've dug up six lumps afore."

"Plenty of it, you say?"

"Yes, lots of it."

The old man remained in *statu quo* for some time, when an idea appeared to strike him, he said:

"My dear friend, this resembles silver; and if you will show me the ground you got it out of, I will decide upon it."

"Well, if you'll get into that wagon out there I'll drive you there in a short time."

"Thank you, I'll start immediately, for I want to know for your satisfaction of the quality and extent of this ore."

In the next moment, off they drove, and early the next morning they arrived at Snake Creek, and the silver-smith was soon shown the identical spot where the lump was found; when, after carefully examining the ground, he said:

"You say that you have dug up more of this stuff here?"

"Sartin; just wait 'till I get a pick axe, and I'll show you."

The elad-hopper brought the pick, and commenced digging, apparently without casting his eye on any particular spot; when lo! and behold! another lump of larger size comes up and the old man trembled at the indubitable evidence of a mine of pure silver!

"That's not half; it is all about here," said his companion, moping off in another direction, and commenced digging again. The silver-smith followed with a quick step, and the woodsman after swinging his pick a short time, brought forth another lump! and still another! and took the old man around the field and dug up the same stuff in every direction! This was enough to have satisfied Old Nick himself, and the old man at length said:

"Young man, this stuff might be made of some value, by a man who understands smelting

it, but it is of no value to you, and I would advise you to sell it."

"Yes, but it's so poor ground that nobody'll buy it."

"What did you originally give for it?" said the old man.

"Fifty dollars."

"Well, I tell you what, I'll give you \$100 in silver!"

"Well, now, that's fair I think; and I'll just go and ask the old woman."

He went into his cabin and returned in a minute, saying:

"Stranger, I guess I won't sell out now, for there's no more ground about here for sale, and the old woman says she won't move away from her people."

The silver-smith was fired with the prospect he had of grasping the rich treasure, and went on offering the countryman a higher price until he reached a thousand dollars. This appeared to work the fellow, and he walked to his cabin again and shortly returned.

"Can't stand it, stranger; the old woman won't say yes, and there's no use in trying to make her."

This only made the avaricious silver-smith, more furious and after expostulating for some time with the countryman, he said:

"Go and tell your wife that I will give her two thousand dollars for this tract!"

He went again, and soon returned, with a smile on his phiz, which plainly told the old man's success.

"Well, stranger I'll tell ye what; the old woman says that if you will give her three thousand wheeleders down and let us live here until we can move, she'll take it."

"Agreed!" said the voracious silver-smith, and a contract was at once made; a bill of sale was drawn up by the squire—and a check on Nick Biddle given for the amount, which the countryman soon sold for the ready cash, and they parted—the silver-smith to the city, and the elad-hopper to his cabin.

Two days after the silver-smith returned and with a host of MINERS commenced operations on a grand scale, but after digging for some hours without finding more lumps, a feeling of apprehension began to take hold of them, and the silver-smith grew pale, and trembling with fear and suspense, he walked straight to the woodman's cabin, and inquiring for the countryman, found him seated, quite contentedly, by a large fire smoking a pipe.

"Good morning, sir—I have come, sir—I have had my men at work five hours, sir—and have found none of that ore you showed me!"

"Well, now, do tell us," said the countryman, "there must be two more lumps about—for I know I planted seven in all, and we only dug up five!"

The remainder may be better conceived than described.—[Cincinnati.]

High-handed offence of some Abolitionists in New York.

The Journal of Commerce, of the 6th inst., contains a most extraordinary police report. It appears that a gentleman, by the name of John Dary, of New Orleans, arrived at New York last summer, bringing with him a mulatto slave, named Thomas Hughes, who had a wife in New Orleans, also, owned by Mr. Dary. Hughes was treated like one of the family, and taking advantage of the confidence reposed in him, he, in August last, robbed his master of the sum of \$8000. Mr. D. offered \$1000 reward, and consulted officer Merritt, who at once suspected that the abolitionists had instigated the robbery, for the purpose of obtaining the freedom of the slave, by a restoration of the money. Merritt advised Mr. Dary to let the matter rest, to see if some proposition, such as he had suggested, would not be made. He did so, and a few days ago one Bernard Corse, an abolitionist, called on Mr. D. and made a proposal, as surmised by Merritt. The result of the interview was a written agreement, on the part of Dary, to free the slave, and exonerate him from criminal prosecution, upon condition that the \$8000 was restored, excepting \$300, which was to go toward defraying expenses. Upon the receipt of this agreement, Corse paid Mr. D. \$1235. Mr. Dary then went before Justice Lownds, and made an affidavit of this transaction. On Monday last, Corse left \$1500 more at Mr. Dary's house, together with an unsealed certificate of the slave's manumission, for the consideration of \$300, to be signed by Mr. D.; and in the evening, according to notice left in the morning, he called again, in company with another person. He then brought \$2380 more, but refused to restore any more of the money until the manumission papers were signed. At that moment, officers Merritt and Beck, who had followed them into the house, and waited in the hall to hear the conversation, entered the parlor, and arrested the two abolitionists, as accessories, after the fact, and while on their way to Justice Lownds, Merritt searched Corse, and found \$2000 more, leaving still \$1092, unaccounted for. The penalty of their offence is State Prison not more than five months, or a fine not over \$500. No final order was passed by the Police Court in relation to the case at the last reported hearing.—[Boston Statesman.]

From the New York Daily Whig.

## MATERNUS, THE ROMAN BANDIT.

A SKETCH.

Maternus, a Roman of obscure origin, and a private soldier, with abilities far above his station, had deserted the ranks of the army and proclaimed himself chief of a band of outlaws and robbers, whom he had collected among the numerous fugitives that pervaded the provinces. The rich cities of Gaul and Spain he plundered with impunity—and in the midst of his ravages, he induced the slaves to join him, by offering them the inestimable boon of freedom. He set open the prison doors also, and gave the convicts liberty, upon condition that they would join his standard against the corrupt minions of a Roman tyrant. With this army he had collected together the riches of a prince, and his career seemed to bid defiance to the provincial governors, who were either powerless beneath his sway, or partners and abettors to his crime.

He lay encamped on the eastern frontier of Gaul, in a large open plain, and had himself repared to the innermost of his tent. There he reclined on his pallet, and gave himself up to deep musings and reflections on the vicissitudes of fortune. He recalled to mind the many scenes of violence and bloodshed he had witnessed in the midst of the rank steam and hot belching of the imperial city. He remembered the horrid massacre of senators and nobles on that fatal morn which succeeded the night in which the tyrant turned aside the assassin's knife, and triumphed over an arm neved with the virtuous impulse of the first Brutus. He thought upon the butcheries of the amphitheatre; the blood-stained arena, smoking with the gore of dying gladiators, and reeking up to heaven like a grateful sacrifice. He recollected the fall of his only brother by an arrow from the royal murderer, who, to add to the sports of the ring, let fly a wanton shaft among the spectators. As it quivered in his heart, he fell dead into his arms, amid the loud laugh of a brutal populace. He shouldered the warm corpse and watching the body in moody loneliness, waiting the return of his only sister Marcia, whose unaccountable absence and prolonged stay added much to his painful solicitude.

It was past midnight, and yet she came not, and he was still by the side of his murdered brother—murdered in sport! Gods, what a thought! At length, as morning drew nigh, he heard a faint rustling of a robe, and a hand feeling for the latch of the door with nervous excitement. He turned, and his sister entered, wild and disordered, exclaiming "Lost! lost!—all is lost!"

She was about sixteen years of age, with features more of the Grecian mould than Roman. As she entered, her golden locks streamed over her ears, and fell down on her back, disclosing a high transparent brow, as deadly pale as sculptured marble; the tears streamed down from her large hazel eyes, like melted diamonds, beneath which the finger of grief had drawn a dark streak, that gave to her lovely face the melancholy shade of despair. She wrung her hands with emotions of bitter anguish, and prayed for death to release her from the knowledge of her shame.

At that instant, her eyes rested on the corpse of her brother, and she raised her finger towards him, as if she would inquire the means of such a sight, and stood motionless in silence. Her features gradually relaxed from the expression, and settled into a stony calmness—the hand dropped careless at her side, and she burst into an idiot laugh, and sank down on the floor. Soon she sprang upon her feet, and bounded through the door, and vanished from his sight, and probably died a raving maniac, as he never heard from her more.

Scarcely had she departed, when a friend of Maternus entered, and informed him that his sister had been seized by a pander of the tyrant and dragged through a secret avenue into the imperial chambers of the palace. The horrible truth flashed upon his mind that the arch tyrant had added violation to murder, and he beheld himself the only survivor of his family, for the father and mother had perished six months before in their endeavors to preserve their child from the imperial grasp. She had now fallen, and he was alone!

As he pondered over these things, he felt the raging fires of deep smothered vengeance kindling afresh, and bursting forth from the dark caverns of his soul. His broad chest began to heave like an undulating sea, his hand instinctively grasped the hilt of his dagger, and his eyes flashed living fire—his cheeks seemed to swell with the laboring impulse of his panting sides, while the full round veins rose up and leaped his blazing brow like blue trellis work on a globe of fire.

"Is not the time at hand," he muttered, as he rose upon his feet, and stood in Majesty, like a distended lion at bay. As he stood drawn up in this fearful attitude, one of his favorite followers entered the tent, and informed him that he had learned from the spies whom he had sent out, that they were encompassed on every side by the Roman legions; that it was impossible to fly, and further, that the provincial governors had made a hasty loty of citizens, who

were already on the march to join the imperial standard.

"I cannot die yet," said the intrepid Maternus, as he turned and gazed on the favorite with a wild stare. "Summon the council—there is no time to be lost—we must strike a blow at the head of the eternal city!"

As soon as the council was convened, he proposed, as there was no hope of success in standing on the defensive—that the army should immediately break up and separate into small parties and under various disguises penetrate the most secret passes of the Alps, and meet at Rome on the evening of festival of Cybele, beneath the temple of Jupiter. This measure was instantly agreed upon by all present, except Verus, who suggested that they lay down their arms at the feet of the Roman general, and submit to the mercy of the senate, as it was in vain to contend further. When Maternus heard from the lips of Verus these humiliating sentiments, he looked thunderstruck, and drew his hand across his forehead, then cast his eyes down his sides like one unconscious of his own identity. At length he slowly raised his head and breathed out, with gasping utterance and faltering accent—

"By all the gods thou talks as if we had a senate, and Marcus, the father of the Roman people, were still on the throne, and not the blood-stained and ferocious monster, Commodus!"

"Go, and proclaim to the soldiers, that all are free to depart, and seek their safety by a timely submission; but as for Maternus, he seeks the imperial palace!"

"What, shall the tyrant still feast on the groans of orphans, and revel amid the shrieks of violation, whilst blood pours down the streets like water, and no arm raised to stay its progress?"

"Shall the wild beasts of the arena have perpetual holiday in devouring Roman fathers and Roman mothers? Must parents live only to see their daughters thrust into the seraglio, and their sons, in blooming youth, the horrible victims of insane lust? Go! go!—let all go and submit!"

"But Maternus seeks the Emperor Commodus, to try the strength of a single arm."

During the deliberations in the tent, the tidings of the approaching legions had been communicated to the soldiers without, who were now gathered around the tent, and as Maternus closed his speech, shouted aloud—

"Down with the tyrant, and up with Maternus—Maternus shall be Emperor!"

They immediately broke up the council and arranged the enterprise agreeably to the first suggestion, and an hour after sunset they were divided into small parties and on their way towards Rome. Verus submitted in sullen silence and undisguised fears.

Fifteen days from that memorable eve just named, riot and tumult reigned with unbridled license in the streets of Rome. It was the festival of Cybele. A hundred lions had been let loose from the dens of the amphitheatre; a hundred arrows from the imperial archer laid them dead in the arena. Every tongue was busy with the exploits of the son of Marcus, and amidst the general revelry the impurpled monster seemed to be forgotten.

Bonfires blazed on the seven hills, and shed the broad light of noonday over the eternal city, when the followers of Maternus filled the streets of Rome. The valiant leader hastened on towards the temple of Jupiter, and to his surprise he discovered an armed band of praetorians gathered there. He knew that he had been betrayed, and he turned on his heel and sought the palace. All was confusion; the guards of the palace had revolted under the praetorian perfect, and the gates were thrown open. He ascended the corridor, and paced the long halls amid flying domestics, until he found himself at the door of the imperial bedchamber. Here, in a transverse direction, he met Verus, who seemed to be unconscious of the revolt, as he exclaimed, "Now for the reward!" and buried his dagger in the breast of Maternus. He staggered and fell as the door flew open, and he beheld his sister Marcia approaching. When she saw him, she uttered one wild shriek, and fell upon his dying body, saying, "the tyrant is dead! we are revenged!" J. L. D.

## The Wealth of a Country depends upon the Farmers and Mechanics.

What is wealth? Those things which are convenient and necessary to use, and which administer to our wants and our comforts. Money alone, cannot, therefore, be considered as wealth, because if the articles or things above mentioned are not to be had, or not in existence, a man would be poor indeed, though he were loaded with gold and silver. If he were hungry and there was no bread to be bought, if he were shivering with cold and there was no garments made for sale, his gold would be but of little service. It is true, mankind by a common consent, have agreed that gold and silver should be the signs or evidence of property; or in other words, the measure of property; and he who has a certain amount of it, has evidence of so much wealth. He can exchange it for the very things or articles which do in fact constitute wealth.

Thus a man who has a hundred dollars in his pocket, has the *ticket*, as it were, to entitle

him to enter into the possession of an hundred bushels of corn, or a hundred yards of cloth, or a hundred acres of wild land,—or a yoke of oxen, or a horse and wagon as the case may be. But if these things do not exist, and he needs them, his *ticket* is of no more use, than if he had a ticket to go into a theatre, and it should have been burned down before he used it. The elements therefore of wealth consists in natural productions, brought together, changed and modified by the skill and labor of man; of the Farmer and Mechanic. Commerce, though necessary and honorable, is nothing more than the moving or changing of these productions from place to place. It has always appeared singular to us, that merchants should consider themselves, as too many, far too many of them do, above the farmers or the mechanics, merely on account of their profession, when they are indeed only the *teamsters*, to the others. They are the agents to transport their productions hither and thither, as calls may exist for them. But to return to the subject.

If we are right in the position which we have taken, that wealth consists in natural productions changed and wrought upon by the labor of man, it follows that the country which possesses the most of the elements or materials to work upon, such as good soil—abundant of water power—forests of timber—quarries of different kinds of stones, mines, and beds of different kinds of minerals, &c. &c., must have the most natural wealth. It then only requires the hand of industry and skill to put these minerals into shape, and to put them together to form real substantial wealth. This is the duty of the farmer and mechanic.—They are the second creators of wealth. They take the raw materials as it came from the hands of the Almighty, and change it by their labor into the thousand and tens of thousand of different forms which render it useful to man, which make it subservient to the wants and comforts of human life.—The more industrious and skilful this class is the more wealth will be accumulated in the country. Do farmers and mechanics consider these things rightly? Are they not too apt to think themselves as mere plodders and servants, rather than as second to the Great First Cause in the production and increase of wealth? And indeed is there not a false standard of respectability too much in use in society, and are not the productive classes apt to measure themselves by it? This standard appears to be *idleness and a fine coat*; and consequently, the more idle a man can be, and the finer the dress, the more of a gentleman. Not so. Respectability should consist in an improved mind, and skilful and industrious hands. Moral qualifications being equal, he should have the most honor, who, by the combination of the efforts of his mind and physical powers, has contributed most largely to the increase of those things which constitute wealth.

Such an one has done more for the amelioration of society, than a thousand unproductive dandies who loiter in the shade and wash in Cologne. And society should bestow upon a corresponding need of honor.—  
Maine Farmer.

RETORT COURTEOUS.—An eminent barrister, while arguing a question of law before the highest court of the State, on a recent occasion, alluded to the supposed habit of his opponent, of travelling out of the record, or imagining facts which did not appear in the case. He was proceeding to do the same thing himself when the Chief Justice jocosely inquired he had referred to the course of his brother as to an example worthy of imitation: "No may it please the Court," replied the barrister, as he archly eyed the judge from over his spectacles, "but Mr. Whitefield once said, when addressing a crowded auditory, if my hearers will go to the devil, I must follow them there."  
Northampton Courier.

The greatest magnifying power that has ever been applied with distinctness to the moon, does not exceed a thousand times—that is, make the object in the moon appear a thousand times larger and nearer than the naked eye. But even a power of a thousand times, represents the objects on the lunar surface at a distance of two hundred and forty miles, at which distance no living beings, although they were of the size of kraken, could be perceived. Even although we could apply a power of ten thousand times, lunar objects would still appear at about twenty five miles distance; and at such a distance, no animal, even of the size of an elephant or whale, could be discerned. Besides, we must remember that we have only a bird's eye view of objects in the moon, and consequently, supposing any being resembling a man to exist in the orb, we could only perceive the diameter of their heads, as an ancient does when he surveys the crowds beneath him from an elevated balloon. Nay, though it were possible to construct a telescope with power of one hundred thousand times, which would make the moon to appear as if only two and a half miles distant, it is doubtful, if even with such an instrument, living objects could be perceived.—Dick.

EXTREME GENTILITY. Waiting upon a young lady, who has cut you on an occasion,







the country, has  
summed, not only  
but in defi-  
Bank of the  
federal party to  
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site institutions,  
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argument was,  
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x States; and  
never act con-  
no resumption  
was the federal  
the minds of  
the Philadelphia  
editor:—  
"SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Yesterday was a mem-  
orable day in this city, and perhaps we may  
say, throughout the Union. The resumption  
of specie payments by the banks was without  
commotion, without injury to themselves, and  
without inconvenience to the mercantile part  
of the community. Much anxiety had been  
felt as to the effect which the resumption was  
to have upon the specie funds of the banks, and  
we accordingly took some pains to ascertain  
the State of business shortly before the time of  
closing the banks for the day; and we are hap-  
py to state, that there was not, in any of the  
banks where we inquired, the least reason for  
believing that any unkindness of feeling was  
indulged by the community. The demands  
for specie were few and light, confined, as it  
was evident to the wants which the communi-  
ty felt for change. The Bank of the United  
States, it was thought, would feel the pressure  
upon the specie the most severely, but even  
there, nothing was seen to lead any one to be-  
lieve that a run was attempted. The whole  
amount of specie paid out was short of seven-  
teen thousand dollars, of which between eight  
and nine thousand were for corporation notes,  
principally of the denomination of one dollar.  
The largest sum demanded was three hundred  
dollars, and nearly the whole amount paid out  
was in small sums of from one to ten dollars."  
Such a state of the pictures: one a picture of  
terror, dismay, and desolation, stop laws, prop-  
erty laws, relief laws, tender laws, destruction  
of debtors and fattening of usurers; the other,  
a picture of universal joy and benefit, without  
one solitary circumstance to mar the general  
happiness and prosperity. These two pictures  
are now to occupy the public mind. All con-  
siderate and reflecting persons are now bound  
to contrast the two periods of the resumption—  
the resumption by force of a National Bank  
and resumption by the force of one hundred  
millions of specie brought into the country.  
The National Bank of 1837, in the process of  
resumption, broke up all banks, and crushed  
all debtors, and took all property from it.  
The Bank of Kentucky was then broken by  
the Bank of the United States, and had to pay  
six per cent interest to the Bank on all the notes  
which she could not redeem. Nearly all the  
other banks in the western country were broken  
in the same way; and Mr. Clay as the ter-  
minator of the bank, saw and beheld to make  
the whole miserable, and was well able to de-  
scribe it. Cincinnati was then crushed by the  
Bank of the United States on judgments and  
executions obtained for her by Mr. Clay.  
Where is all this like this at present? No  
where! all is life and joy, and victorious pres-  
perity now. The one hundred millions has  
saved all good banks, all honest debtors, and  
all property. Every thing is successful, pros-  
perous and happy. The present is auspicious,  
the future is brilliant; and nothing to be guar-  
anteed against but the Catilinian plots of Bid-  
dell and the Federalists to accomplish an sus-  
pension before the Presidential election, and  
charge it upon the Republican administration.  
Let us, then, contrast the present and the past,  
and guard against the future; and let us, in  
the mean time, give constant praise to the New  
York Banks, whose example has proved three  
great points:

1. That a National Bank is not necessary to  
compel the State banks to resume specie pay-  
ments.  
2. That a single State can not only success-  
fully resume without resumption in any other  
State, but against great and violent resistance  
in other States.  
3. That a resumption, effected by a supply  
of one hundred millions of specie, is an easy,  
safe, commodious, and auspicious operation;  
while resumption, by the force of a National  
Bank, is the ruin and destruction of the coun-  
try.—Globe.

**GENERAL MAXIMS FOR HEALTH.**  
(From the fourteenth edition of a very sensible little  
book, entitled, "The Frugal Housewife.")

Rise early, eat simple food, Take plenty  
of exercise. Never fear a little fatigue. Let  
not children be dressed in tight clothes; it is  
necessary their limbs and muscles should have  
full play, if you wish for either health or beauty.  
Avoid the necessity of a physician, if you  
can, by careful attention to your diet. Eat what  
best agrees with your system, and absolutely  
abstain from what hurts you, how ever well you  
may like it. A few days' abstinence, and cold  
water for a beverage, has driven off many an  
approaching disease.  
If you find yourself really ill, send for a good  
physician. Have nothing to do with quacks;  
and do not immerse with quack medicines. You  
do not know what they are; and what security  
have you that they know what they are?  
Wear shoes that are large enough; the con-

trary not only produces corns, but makes the  
feet misshapen, and cramps them.  
Wash very often, and rub the skin thorough-  
ly with a hard brush.  
Let those who love to be invalids drink  
strong green tea, eat pickles, preserves, and  
rich pastry. As far as a possible, eat and  
sleep at regular hours.  
Wash the eyes thoroughly in cold water  
every morning. Do not read or sew at twilight,  
or by too dazzling a light. If far sighted, read  
with rather less light, and with the book some-  
what nearer to the eye than you desire. If near-  
sighted, read with a book as far off as possible.  
Both these imperfections may be diminished in  
this way.  
Clean your teeth in pure water two or three  
times a day; but, above all, be sure you have  
them clean before you go to bed.  
Have your bed-chamber well aired; and  
have fresh bed linen every week. Never have  
the wind blowing directly upon you through open  
windows during the night. It is not healthy  
to sleep in heated rooms.  
Let children have their bread and milk be-  
fore they have been long up. Cold water and  
a run in the fresh air before breakfast.

**CROSS FIRING.**  
A scene is given in the Baltimore Transcript  
from the Vanderbille of the "Prisoner of Ro-  
chelle" which, when well acted, must be ex-  
ceedingly amusing. The piece was for Miss  
Bonnie by J. H. Hewitt, Esq. In this scene,  
which we copy below, Corporal Cartouch  
amuses himself with going through the manual  
exercise, while Leza, seated at her work-table,  
abstractly questions him concerning matrimony:  
Leza. If a girl were to fall in love with you,  
Corporal, what would you do?  
Cartouch. Present arms!  
L. She would doubtless look to you for—  
C. Support!  
L. And then what a heavy burden you'd  
have to—  
C. Carry!  
L. Your butcher and baker would have  
to—  
C. Charge!  
L. Your prospects of course would not—  
C. Advance!  
L. And you'd have to—  
C. 'Bout face!  
L. And never have any—  
C. Rest!  
L. Now, Corporal, pray give me your—  
C. Attention!  
L. A man of your years is not able to bear  
such a—  
C. Load!  
L. You are rot in your—  
C. Prime!  
L. Your wife may—  
C. 'Bout!  
L. Leave you, but she will soon—  
C. Return!  
L. And then you'd have to bear all on  
your—  
C. Shoulder!  
L. Would you be—  
C. Ready!  
L. I think you would have some other—  
C. Aim!  
L. And you'd throw your epistles into  
the—  
C. Fire!  
(Fire his musket.)

Not long since, a wag was brought before a  
magistrate for shooting one of his neighbor's  
geese, when the following dialogue took place:  
Mag. Did you kill this man's goose?  
Det. Yes, sir.  
Mag. Why did you kill it?  
Det. To keep it off my ground.  
Mag. Did you try any plan to keep it off?  
Det. No sir, that answered every pur-  
pose.  
Mag. You might have frightened it away;  
it is a very easy matter to say *shoo!* to a goose.  
Det. O, very! (giving the magistrate an  
indignant stare) *shoo!*

Not always is it that woman is able to fling  
off the stain which the envious or malicious at-  
tempt to fasten upon her: not often does the  
uninterrupted sunshine of confidence return upon  
that path over which the dark clouds of  
doubt and suspicion have once passed. Not  
always can conscious innocence bear up the  
feeling and sensitive heart against the rude as-  
sault and poisoned arrows of the calumniator.  
I have seen a young and beautiful girl sink un-  
der the injurious impressions and unfounded  
imputations of those who professed to be, and  
who ought to have been her friends. I have  
always noticed that when a coterie of women  
open in full cry upon a female, with the inten-  
tion of hunting her down, that in all probability  
it was because she was more beautiful than  
themselves, and therefore likely to be a formidable  
rival, or else, being more pure-hearted and  
unsuspecting, had never found occasion to let-  
ter down the face feelings of youth and inno-  
cence, under the cold and heartless forms of  
prudery and affectation.

**POWER OF ELECTRICITY.**—A salad of mus-  
tard or water cress may be produced in a few  
minutes by the assistance of electricity. The  
process is to immerse the seed for a few days  
previously, in diluted oxymuriatic acid, then sow  
it in a very light soil, letting it be covered with  
a metallic cover, and then bring it in contact  
with an electrical machine. By the agents  
employed in this process, eggs, which require  
from nineteen to twenty days application of ani-  
mal heat to hatch them—may be hatched in a  
few hours. Rain water, apparently free from  
any noxious animalcules, in an hour may be  
rendered full of having insects!

**REPRESENTATIVES.**  
At the second trial for Representative in Bid-  
deford, on Monday, no choice was effected.—  
On the first ballot the democratic candidate  
wanted only 6 votes of election—on the second  
the federal candidate was a few votes ahead.  
The next meeting stands adjourned to Monday  
next.  
In Falmouth, on Monday, Mr. Bucknam,  
the federal candidate was elected—same as last  
year.  
In New Gloucester, Osgood Bradbury was  
re-elected.  
In Poland, on Monday, William Meguire,  
democrat, was elected.  
In Durham, there was no choice.  
In Minot the federal candidate succeeded.  
In Robinson, &c. Lucius Bradbury, dem-  
ocrat.  
In Carthage, &c. Edsel Grover.  
In Burlington, &c. Jacob Chamberlain, dem-  
ocrat.—[Argus.]

From the New York New Era.  
Messrs. Nesmith & Leeds told Capt. Scof-  
field, master of brig Alceus, that they had re-  
ceived a letter from Mr. Greeley, a rich whig  
residing at Portland, State of Maine, that he  
(Mr. Greeley) would give Five Dollars for  
every man that would come down to the State  
of Maine and vote for the whig ticket.—Told  
to Mr. John Pierce, Inspector of the Customs,  
in presence of his mate, Mr. Alexander.  
Brooklyn, 30th Aug. 1838.  
We should like to be informed which Mr.  
Greeley it was that made this very liberal offer.  
We presume, however, it was the one whose  
impartial and honorable course as Alderman  
has secured for him the contempt of all honora-  
ble men.—[Argus.]

**FEDERAL INTOLERANCE.**—The federalists  
since the election have been discharging men  
in their employ because they voted the demo-  
cratic ticket. It was the talk about town yester-  
day that this system was to be carried out  
by the federalists, and that they had come to  
the determination hereafter not to employ or  
patronise democrats. If this is to be so let us  
know it, that democrats may act understand-  
ingly—they can get along as well without the  
federalists as the federalists can without them.  
Let the Whigs give us information upon this  
subject. [Bangor Democrat.]

**WALDO**—glorious, democratic Waldo  
—gives a Democratic majority of TWENTY  
SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEV-  
EN, and sends an undimmed constellation of  
democratic Representatives to the Legisla-  
ture. There isn't Federalism, Abolitionism  
and (oh funny!) Conservatism enough left in  
Waldo, sufficient to make a decent Hoco Poco  
of, any way you can fix it. Three thousand  
cheers for Waldo. Saco Democrat.

**Egypt.** A letter from Alexandria, of the  
6th July, informs us that the Egyptian fleet,  
consisting of eight sail of the line, four frigates,  
four brigs and a steam vessel, are preparing to  
put to sea. The report was, that the Pacha  
was resolved to assert his independence. Two  
Arabs, accused of having caused the fire at  
Cairo, had been executed. An officer and  
thirteen soldiers, too, had been shot. They  
were in charge of a man of war recently burnt  
in Alexandria. A letter from Toulon states  
that the Turkish fleet consists of five line  
of battle ships, seven frigates, and six small ves-  
sels. It was preparing for sea. The French  
fleet in the Levant consists of only three sail  
of the line and two brigs. The English fleet,  
under Admiral Spotsford, consists, we believe,  
of seven sail of the line and two frigates. The  
French are preparing, in Toulon, two sail  
of the line, to join, as is supposed, their Levant  
fleet—and they have a third at Tunis, which  
may be despatched to the eastward. If the  
Pacha should, therefore, again enter into a con-  
test with the Sultan, the fleets of France and  
England will be on the spot, and strong enough  
to protect the interests of the two countries.

**A WHIG BLUNDER.**  
Some traducer of Mr. Van Buren, who holds  
the wages of his slander paramount to the honor  
of his country, has charged the "paying officer"  
of the U. S. frigate Constitution, with having  
defrauded the sailors, in payment of their wa-  
ges. The Constitution recently arrived at Nor-  
folk from a long cruise, and the slander (as we  
believe it to be) was gotten up to impair the  
confidence of the hardy tars of our Navy in the  
administration of their country. Our attention  
has been more particularly called to this sub-  
ject from the fact, that the "paying officer" is  
Mr. John Hambleton, a gentleman of our coun-  
try, whose well known character must satisfac-  
torily convince every one of the incorrectness of  
the charge. The author of the attack no doubt  
supposed the "paying officer" of the Constitu-  
tion to be a supporter of the Administration,  
and consequently a fit mark of attack. But in  
this he is mistaken. Mr. H. we know to be a  
whig, and so far all his immediate relatives.—  
Whoever the author may be, we can only tell  
him and those whig editors who seize with so  
much avidity upon this information, that in their  
attempt to reflect discredit upon the Govern-  
ment in a matter with which it had nothing to  
do, they have called in question the honesty of  
a gentleman of their own party, and a citizen of  
this community, in which he enjoyed the reputa-  
tion of maintaining an unblemished charac-  
ter.—[New Haven Register.]

**A Pike Caught by a Gander.**—Lately as a  
party of farmers, from the town and neighbor-  
hood, were enjoying themselves at an inn, in  
Kirbymoorside, among other things, fishing be-

came the subject of discourse, when a member  
of the Society of Friends said, that when at  
Mr. Hartas's, he caught a gudgeon, which he  
fastened upon a hook as a bait, and then tied  
it to the leg of a gander, which he threw into  
the river. The gander had not been long in  
the water, before he ducked over head, rose,  
and went down again for several times. At last  
to his astonishment, the bird succeeded in land-  
ing with a fine pike 11lbs. weight.—Eng. pap.

**NOTICE!**  
**To Stone Masons.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed a Commit-  
tee by the town of Oxford to receive proposals for,  
and superintend the building of a Bridge, the abutments  
of which are to be of Stone, and to be erected across the  
Little Androscoggin near Woodward's Mills, so called,  
gives notice that they will be in session on Tuesday  
the sixteenth day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at  
said Bridge, to exhibit plans and dimensions for said  
abutments, and to receive proposals, and to contract for  
the building the same. Persons wishing to contract  
may receive information respecting the nature of the job  
to build said abutments &c. &c. by enquiring of J. S.  
Keth living near said Bridge.  
SAML CHOCCKETT, } Committee.  
JOHN GARDNER, Jr. }  
J. N. KETH, }  
Oxford, Sept. 23, 1838. 3w6

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the County  
of Oxford on the eighteenth day of September in the year  
of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.  
LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of Phineas  
Stevens late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having present-  
ed his second account of administration of the estate of said  
deceased.  
Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interest-  
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks  
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they  
may appear at a special Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said  
county on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the  
clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the  
same should not be allowed.  
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
3w6 Copy, Attest—Levi Snowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford within and for the County  
of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September, in the  
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.  
WILLIAM MORSE, Administrator of the estate of Nann  
B. Morse, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having  
presented his first account of administration of the estate of said  
deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.  
Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interest-  
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks  
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they  
may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said  
county, on the sixteenth day of October next, at ten of the  
clock, in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why  
the same should not be allowed.  
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
3w6 Copy, Attest—Levi Snowell, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned,  
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the  
trust of Administrator on the estate of  
**JOSEPH B. YOUNG,**  
late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving  
bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons  
who are indebted to the said deceased, to make imme-  
diate payment to him, or those who have any demands thereon,  
to exhibit the same to  
LIVERMORE, Sept. 19, 1838. 3w6

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned,  
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the  
trust of Administrator on the estate of  
**HARRY WOOD,**  
late of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, Massachusetts, de-  
ceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore re-  
quests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased, to make  
immediate payment to him, or those who have any demands thereon,  
to exhibit the same to  
ISAAC STRICKLAND.  
3w6  
LIVERMORE, Sept. 19, 1838.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned,  
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the  
trust of Administrator on the estate of  
**NATHAN EAMES,**  
late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving  
bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons  
who are indebted to the said deceased, to make immediate  
payment to him, or those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit  
the same to  
EBEN. EAMES.  
3w6  
Bethel, Sept. 17, 1838.

At a Court of Probate holden at Dixfield, within and for the  
County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the  
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.  
The petition of Jacob A. Adams, Executor of the last Will  
and Testament of James H. Whiting late of Peay, in said  
county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said de-  
ceased, is not sufficient to pay his just debts, which he owed at  
the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and thirty-  
eight dollars and a forty-four cents, and praying for a license to sell  
eight dollars and a forty-four cents, and praying for a license to sell  
the same, and for the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the  
clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why  
the said petition should not be granted.  
Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons interest-  
ed, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing  
a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat  
printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said  
county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the  
clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why  
the said petition should not be granted.  
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
3w6 Copy, Attest—Levi Snowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County  
of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year  
of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.  
MARY DOUGLASS, named Executrix in a certain instu-  
ment purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James  
G. Douglass, late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, having pre-  
sented the same for probate.  
Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons interest-  
ed, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing  
a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat  
printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said  
county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the  
clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why  
the said petition should not be granted.  
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
3w6 Copy, Attest—Levi Snowell, Register.

**Administrators' Notice.**  
BY virtue of a License obtained from the Court of Pro-  
bate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public  
Auction on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of Oc-  
tober next at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the real Es-  
tate of Benjamin Gould late of Carthage, formerly  
of Oxford, now Franklin County, deceased, as will pro-  
duce the sum of one hundred dollars for paying the just  
debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said real  
Estate consists of one fourth part of lot of land No. 19,  
in the first Range in West. Said sale will be at my  
dwelling in Carthage.  
Dated at Carthage, Sept. 8, 1838.  
BENJAMIN GOULD, Adm'r.

**Administrators' Notice.**  
BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate, within  
and for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Au-  
ction at New York's tavern, in Oxford, on Saturday the 27th day of  
October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the real Es-  
tate of said John and Jonathan Packard, late of said Packard,  
deceased, died seized and possessed, and now the estate  
of his minor heirs, for whose benefit it is to be sold.  
Also the said minor's interest in the Real Estate of  
which Michael Knight, late of Falmouth, in the County  
of Cumberland, deceased, died seized and possessed; it  
being four sixths parts of one fourth part of the estate  
of said Knight.  
SAML P. BROWN, Guardian.  
Buckfield, Sept. 13, 1838. 3w6

**JOHN WOODS,**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS  
OFFICE.

**Commissioners' Notice.**  
THE subscribers having been appointed by the  
Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the  
County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and exam-  
ine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of  
**ARCHILAUS FULLER,**  
late of Norway in said county, deceased, represented in-  
solvent, hereby give notice that six months from the  
twenty-eighth day of August last past, are allowed said  
creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that  
we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of  
Jonathan Swift in Norway, on the third Monday of No-  
vember, 1838, and the third Mondays of January and  
February, 1839, from one to six o'clock P. M.  
JONATHAN SWIFT, } Com'rs.  
JOHN WHITCOMB, }  
Sept. 11, 1838. 3w6

**Administrators' Sale.**  
BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for  
the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Ven-  
ue on Wednesday the thirty-first day of October next,  
at one of the clock in the afternoon, so much of the real  
Estate of  
**PHINEAS STEVENS,**  
late of Rumford, deceased, as will produce the sum of  
three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-one  
cents, if so much there be, for the purpose of paying the  
just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.  
Said Estate consists of all the interest said Stevens  
had in the place on which he lived at the time of his  
decease at Rumford Point, and two Pews in the Meeting  
House at said Rumford Point, subject to the widows  
dower. Sold on the premises.  
LYMAN RAWSON, Adm'r.  
Rumford, Sept. 20, 1838. 3w6

**BENEZER P. FITZ,**  
**Painter & Glazier,**  
PARIS HILL, MAINE.

**TO THE WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY  
SOLDIERS.**  
BY a recent Act of Congress, Widows of Revolu-  
tionary Soldiers, married previous to 1794, are  
entitled to a pension for five years. The subscriber ten-  
ders his assistance to those wishing to making applica-  
tion for the benefits of this Act.  
JOSEPH G. COLE.  
Paris, July, 1838. 40

**ENGLISH SCHOOL.**  
THE NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL will be reopened  
on the 27th of August, under the instruction of J.  
W. HOBBS. Particular attention will be given those  
intending to teach.  
N. B. Lectures will be given before the School by  
scientific gentlemen.  
Board and Tuition, Masters \$1.75, Misses \$1.50 per  
week.  
References—David Noyes, Esq. Asa Danforth, Levi  
Whitman, Esq. Uriah Holt, Esq. Stephen Emery, Esq.  
July 21, 1838. 150

**TAILORING BUSINESS.**  
THE subscriber having recommenced the Tailoring  
Business in Norway, respectfully requests his former  
patrons to call on him, and the public generally,  
for their custom heretofore, and solicits a share in  
future.  
Garments made to order, and in the latest fashion, and  
warranted to fit.  
Cutting done at short notice and on reasonable terms.  
JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.  
Norway-Village, Aug. 14, 1838.

**Administrators' Sale.**  
PURSUANT to license obtained from the Court of  
Probate in and for the County of Oxford, I shall  
sell at Public Vendue on Saturday the twentieth day  
of October next at ten o'clock A. M. all the real Estate  
whereof Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock in said  
County died seized, for the purpose of paying the just  
debts of said deceased.  
Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of said de-  
ceased, comprising one hundred acres, with a good house  
two barns, suitable and convenient out houses, and about  
one thousand rods of stone wall, and terms then be made  
adjusting, formerly a part of David Andrews farm—  
Also a farm in the North part of Paris, now occupied by  
Widow Hill, containing about one hundred acres with  
a small house and barn thereon. Also two Pews in the  
North Paris Meeting house. Said sale will be on the  
homestead farm in Woodstock, and terms then be made  
adjusting. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm will  
find it for their interest to attend. The sale will be total  
and clear of the incumbrance of the widows dower.  
ANTEPASS DURELL.  
Woodstock, Sept. 11, 1838. 3w5

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
OXFORD, ES:  
MAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public  
Auction at the Inn of O. S. Coffin in Waterford,  
on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of October next,  
at one of the clock in the afternoon, All the right that  
Summer Stann of Waterford has to redeem an unincor-  
porated tract of Land in the County of Oxford, called  
the Fryburgh Academy Grant, and bounded as follows,  
to wit:—Beginning at a Maple tree standing on the  
North West corner of Albany, thence South 20 degrees  
East on said Albany west line 518 rods to stake and  
stone, thence South 70 degrees West 338 rods, thence  
North 20 degrees West 518 rods to stake and stones,  
thence North 70 degrees East 338 rods to first men-  
tioned bounds, containing by Estimation 1074 acres be-  
lieved more or less. If being the same property that  
was appraised by John Barker, Eben Rice, and Levi  
Brown, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1837, to  
William G. Whitney, Esq. For a more full description  
of said property reference to be had to the Registry of  
Deeds for Oxford County, Book 62, page 403.  
JONATHAN A. RUSSELL, Adm'r.  
Waterford, Sept. 14, 1838. 154

**Stray Horse.**  
STRAYED or stolen from the pas-  
ture of the subscriber on the thir-  
teenth inst. a dark red Mare with red  
leaves in her tail, and a white spot on her  
face, left for leg supposed to have been  
caused by the kick of a horse. She is supposed to be  
about 15 years old. Whoever will return said horse or  
give information where she may be found shall be suit-  
ably rewarded.  
JOHN PERMY.  
Norway, Sept. 13, 1838. 254

**LAST CALL!!!**  
THE subscribers once more would respectfully re-  
quest all persons indebted to them by note or ac-  
count to make payment immediately, to wit, before the  
tenth of October next, or their demands will be left with  
an Attorney for collection, unless special arrangements  
are made to the contrary.  
ALFRED ANDREWS,  
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.  
Paris, Sept. 10, 1838. 6

**GUARDIAN'S SALE.**  
TO be sold at Public Auction, or Private sale, by H.  
H. Stone of the Court of Probate, on Monday, the 27th  
day of October, next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwel-  
ling house of Job Packard, in said Buckfield, a certain  
piece of land, lying in said Buckfield, adjoining the land  
of said Job and Jonathan Packard, late of said Packard,  
deceased, died seized and possessed, and now the estate  
of his minor heirs, for whose benefit it is to be sold.  
Also the said minor's interest in the Real Estate of  
which Michael Knight, late of Falmouth, in the County  
of Cumberland, deceased, died seized and possessed; it  
being four sixths parts of one fourth part of the estate  
of said Knight.  
SAML P. BROWN, Guardian.  
Buckfield, Sept. 13, 1838. 3w6

**JOHN WOODS,**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS  
OFFICE.



**FEDERALISM.**  
The Federalists know that, *ex nomine*, they are gone forever. Their object, therefore, is how to return into power under some other form. Undoubtedly they have but ONE MEANS, which is, to DIVIDE THE REPUBLICANS, JOIN THE MINORITY, AND BARTER WITH THEM FOR THE CLOAK OF THEIR NAME. I say, join the Minority; because the majority of the Republicans not needing them, will not buy them. The minority, will give a price for auxiliaries, and that price must be principle. It is true that the Federalists, needing their numbers also, must also give a price, and principle is the coin they must pay in. Thus a bastard system of Federal-Republicanism will rise on the ruins of the true principles of our Revolution. And when this party is formed, who will constitute the majority of it, which majority of it, which majority then to dictate? Certainly the Federalists. Thus their preposition of putting themselves into gear with the Republican minority, is exactly like Roger Sherman's proposition to add Connecticut to Rhode Island."

"I cannot believe any portion of real Republicans will enter into this trap; and if they do, I do not believe they can carry with them the mass of their States, advancing so steadily, as we see them, to an union of principle with their brethren. It will be found in this, as in all other similar cases, that crooked schemes will end by overwhelming their authors and coadjutors in disgrace, and that he alone who walks strict and upright, and who in matters of opinion will be contented that others should be as free as himself, and acquiesce when his opinion is fairly overruled, will attain his object in the end."

The above was written by Mr. JEFFERSON in the year 1804. Like every thing else which emanated from that great man, it bears the impress of truth and wisdom, and receives its verification from the progress of time. Thirty-four years ago he wrote it down, and put it in a book, that Federalists would never attempt to get into power again under its own name; that it would coalesce with recreant Republicans for the cloak of their name; prostitute their principles to the new coalition; beget a bastard system of Federal-Republicanism; act as a secondary part to their old enemies for a time; and, eventually, end as all dishonest policy must forever end, in the defeat and disgrace of its authors.

We repeat, this was written in 1804, and it was written with a coalition then just hatching into existence, the fate of which Mr. JEFFERSON heretofore told. ARON BURR was then planning his famous "Union of honest Men," which union was to consist of deserters from Republicanism, headed by himself and all, that were base enough in the Federal ranks to associate under such a leader as he was. This "Union of honest Men" commenced their career in the usual manner of such coalitions. Suppers were given, speeches were made, toasts were drunk, newspapers were set up. The "Honest Men" party sat off with great spirit, and made large calculations on raising up a new party, which would eclipse both the existing ones—the Federal and Democratic, and which would place its founders in command of the Government; but the virtue of the people disconcerted the fine scheme, and the chief of the new party of "Honest Men," became the outcast of all parties, and finished his career in an impotent attempt at treason, and dismemberment of the Union.

The reverses of the forepart of the war with Great Britain, and the distresses which the country felt from the loss of its commerce, revived the spirit of Federalism, and it then raised its head under the name of "Federal Republican." Under this name the Federal party (as a body) fought out the war on the side of England, doing all they could to cripple and destroy the resources of the country; to depreciate its credit, tarnish its victories, aggravate its misfortunes, and rejoice in its defeats. The return of peace and prosperity reconsigned this factious party to its oblivion and insignificance, and the title of Federal Republican was entirely abandoned. In 1825, when Mr. CLAY openly deserted from the Republican party, and made his memorable coalition with ADAMS and WEBSTER, a new name was needed, and the genius of Webster then supplied that of "National Republicans." This name was worn for several years, and covered under its flag a precious cargo of old dyed-in-the-wool, alien-and-sedition-law, black-cock-ade, Hartford Convention Federalists, and the deserters from the Republican ranks, headed by Mr. CLAY. This coalition made Presidential campaigns of 1828 and 1832 under this name. National Republicans was then their only name, and by that name they meant to live and die. CLAY in Kentucky, and WEBSTER, at Worcester, Massachusetts, laid out their powers in support of this name; but the two elections of 1828 and 1832 showed that the people were not to be caught by a false name, and the Federal party, first with Adams, and then with CLAY at their head, were beaten two to one by the Republicans and Jackson. The name of National Republicans was then dropped as wholly unavailable, and the coalesced parties were in the greatest distress for a name until James Watson Webb hit upon the cognomen of Whig! This was received by CLAY and Webster as a piece of inspiration. Each of them formally adopted it in set speeches in the Senate of the U. States; and under this name the whole body of the Federalists, with the deserters who joined them, have since gone. They fought the Presidential campaign of 1834 under this name, and were defeated under it; the two chiefs of the coalition, CLAY and WEB-

STER both bank attorneys, were expelled from the field of competition, and their names stricken from the roll of candidates. The Federalists were again defeated, but still adhere to the name of Whigs. They will make the Presidential campaign of 1840 under this name; with what success time will tell; with what objects time has already told, and every body now knows. The destruction of the old Jeffersonian Republican party, and the revival of the old John Adams Federal party, are the object in view, and the means of attaining that object is a National Bank of fifty millions of dollars! Here, then, we are precisely on the ground on which we stood forty years ago, precisely where parties stood in 1798—the Republicans, under their old name, combating for the Constitution and the equal rights of the people; the Federalists with their renegade associates, under the *alio dictus* Whigs, contending for the same strong and splendid Government, the same undue advantages for privileged classes, and the same enormous expenditures, which distinguished their party in the contests of 1798.

Mr. JEFFERSON, then, was right. The Federalists have abandoned their name, but have not relinquished their principles of objects. They have assumed new names, and under these disguises are striving for their objects. They have coalesced with a minority of the Republicans, led off by that Mr. CLAY, who during the late war, told the Federalist QUINCY that he soiled the carpet upon which he stood. The desertion of Mr. CLAY to JOHN Q. ADAMS and the Federalists in 1824-25, has carried a fraction of the Republicans into the Federal camp; and as CLAY irredeemably committed himself to that party, he can do nothing but go with them and remain with them, and follow their lead in all things.

That the present Whig party is identical with the old Federal party, is a proposition capable of proof upon every test by which truth can be established. They are the same in principles, in measures, in objects, in modes of operation, in hostile feelings, and in men, so far as death has spared them. First in principles—a latitudinarian construction was the ruling principle of the old Federalists; it is the same with the present *soi-disant* Whigs. Next in Measures—a National Bank, as a political machine, to corrupt the Legislature and to govern the Government, was the first measure of old Federalists; it is still the first measure of the Whiggers. Next in objects—possession of the political power and of the wealth of the country, with undue privileges and advantages to the few, with taxes and burthens to the many, were the objects of the old Federalists; they are also the objects of all the Watson Webb Whigs of the present day.

In modes of operation: extravagant expenditures and corruption were the favorite modes of operating by the old Federalists; they are beat at it by the Webb-Whigs; witness the one hundred millions of dollars of appropriations, over and above the estimates of the Government, which this party has voted for in Congress in the last six years; and witness the Bank corruptions of the press and of the legislative bodies. In feelings hostile to our form of Government and to our country; witness the conduct of the old Federalists in '98, in taking part with Great Britain against their own country; their conduct during the late war in opposing their own Government and all its movements to obtain men or money, and to destroy its credit and resources; and witness the conduct of the present Webb Whigs in taking the part of the French, Mexicans, and Indians against the U. States, in attacking the credit of the Treasury notes, in opposing every thing that the Government could propose to obtain justice from France and Mexico, and their nefarious instigation of the Cherokees to prevent their removal, and to make a new Indian war in the South. In men: here the proof is palpable, CLAY had joined ADAMS and WEBSTER, and Otis, and all the surviving Federalists of 1798. He has gone to them; they have not come to him. Kentucky has gone in to gear with Massachusetts; and Boston is the Mecca to which the nophytes all bend their steps! We do not see the young Federalists of Massachusetts going to Lexington to learn Republicanism, but we see the (former) young Republicans going to Boston to learn Federalism of Mr. WEBSTER! Yes, these political pilgrims contrary to the course of their ancestors, now go from West to East! They go from Mr. JEFFERSON's favorite West to the head quarters of Hartford Convention Federalism; and they come back "dyed in the wool," Federal to the back bone, devoted to their implacable vengeance against their old associates Federal-Whiggism; this is what Whiggery now is, a continuation of the Federalism of 1798; but as much below the decency of Federalism then, as renegades are below the dignity of true men, and as such men as HENRY CLAY, JOHN Q. ADAMS, DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN SARGENT, and NICHOLAS BIDDLE, are below such men as Gen. HAMILTON, RUFUS KING, JOHN JAY, JOHN MARSHALL, and THOMAS WILLING—Globe

An editor excuses his lack of editorials, by declaring that a constable of his parts was so elated at his election, "that he squeezed his right hand into an anatomy."

"Mr. Reed, pa wants to borrow your newspaper."

"I'll lend him my breakfast, if that will do, as I haven't read the paper yet."

### New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and emotions; and yet the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or emotions; so that quantity is, in order, structure, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a bad or corrupted state of the blood.

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth, TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal bodies originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the evolution of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the BLOOD.

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz: decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—Reorganization is effected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, and restores decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The more fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all diseases of the Digestive Pills.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or laid down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors find a lodgment.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only a more or less modification of one effect resulting from one cause.

16th.—The cause IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and all disease MUST VANISH.

18th.—There is an effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable purgative called the DIGESTIVE PILLS.

19th.—This vegetable purgative must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th.—The only medicine known to possess these properties, is Dr. Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st.—These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr. William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who first began to investigate the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should not only purify and remove all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time, by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr. Brandreth has fully attained his object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published PRETENDED "genuine" Universal Pills were only unworthy imitations of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24th.—The GRAYBETH PILLS possess the UNRIVALLED power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.

25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained GENUINE at any drug store either in the city or country—such as many of this class, of course, are, and of this order in COPIES, FEETING them; those wanting the GENUINE, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

STREET, BOSTON. All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE. Aug. 14th, 1838.

**Notary's Notice.**  
We the undersigned, hereby give public notice that we hold a mortgage executed to us by RICHARD POTTER, late of Waterford, deceased, dated the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, in and to said Waterford, for a more full description of which reference is had to a deed of Warranty from us to said Potter of even date with said Mortgage. Said Mortgage being recorded in the Oxford Registry Book, 31, page 493. The premises consist of a piece of land situated in the Upper Village in said Waterford, and of the same that was conveyed to us by George R. Kinchard, and sixty-one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 15th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

3w32 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Lyman Ravson Administrator of the estate of William Stevens late of Rumford in said county, deceased, of which said estate the personal estate of said deceased is not held subject to the payment of the debts of said deceased, and sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred and twenty nine dollars, and sixty-one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

NATHANIEL PIKE named Executor of the last will and testament of David Pike late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

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### Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 15th day of September, under the tuition of Mr. OZIAS MITCHELL, who will receive the aid of well qualified teachers if necessary. Those young persons, wishing for improvement in the sciences, are invited to try the benefits of the institution. Board and tuition will be furnished at moderate prices. Books and Stationery can be purchased, on reasonable terms, at the Institution. The Institute has recently received a quantity of valuable chemical, electrical and astronomical apparatus. Also a variety of specimens of minerals. There will be lectures given during the term, on different branches of study, by the instructor. Occasional lectures may be expected from different distinguished individuals, on education. Particular instruction will be given to qualify teachers for our primary schools.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Aug. 23, 1838.

### State of Maine.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners for said county of Oxford, held at Paris in said county, on the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1837, the said Commissioners assessed a tax on Township numbered Six, which passes over a part of said township, so called, to wit:—On the whole of the land in said township, estimated to be thirteen thousand and eight hundred and twenty acres of land exclusive of the land reserved for public uses, a tax of four and a half cents per acre, amounting in the whole to the sum of six hundred and twenty-one Dollars and ninety Cents—Also ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said county of Oxford on or before the first day of November next, and that Nathan Appleby, of Byron in said county, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Record.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss.—TREASURER'S Office, } Paris, July 7, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless said assessment be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said county, or his successor in said Office, and incidental charges, so much of said land will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder as will satisfy said assessment and incidental charges at the Court House in said Paris, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next at ten of the clock A. M.

ALANSON MELLETT, Treasurer of said County of Oxford.

To the Hon. County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned would humbly represent that the County of Oxford, being situated in said county of Oxford, and the limited time allowed to the Proprietors to make and complete said Road through said Township No. 2, so called, having expired and the said Proprietors having no time left to make said Road, we therefore pray that you would take the said Road, and complete said Road through said Township, and that such measures as will best facilitate the opening of said road through No. 2 as soon as possible. As in duty bound will ever pray.

ADAM KNIGHT, and 10 others.

Pern, June 18, 1838.

### STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners be and they are to cause a copy of the petition to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, three weeks successively, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said Township No. 2, the first of said publication to be on the first day of August, the second on the first day of September, and the third on the first day of October, and that the petitioners be and they are to cause a copy of the petition to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, three weeks successively, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said Township, the first of said publication to be on the first day of August, the second on the first day of September, and the third on the first day of October, and that the petitioners be and they are to cause a copy of the petition to be published in the Oxford Democrat, 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